

# Section 5



Treaty made by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
with the Penobscot Tribe of Indians, August 8, 1796

This Indenture, made this eighth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety six between William Shepard, Nathan Dane and Daniel Davis, Esquires, Commissioners duly appointed and fully authorized and empowered by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to treat and stipulate with the Penobscot tribe of Indians, respecting lands they claim on Penobscot River on the one part, and Orono, Ossang, Nictunibawit, Joseph Peace, Myarromuggasett, and Sebattis Neptune, Chiefs of the said Tribe, for themselves, & for the said Tribe, Witnesseth.

That the said Chiefs for themselves, and for their said Tribe, in consideration of the immediate and annual payments, hereinafter mentioned made and secured to them by the said Commissioners, do grant, release, relinquish and quit claim to the said Commonwealth, their the said Tribes right, Interest, and claim to all the lands on both sides of the River Penobscot, beginning near Col. Jonathan Eddy's dwelling house, at Nichel's rock, so called, and extending up the said River thirty miles on a direct line, according to the General Course of said River, on each side thereof; excepting however, and reserving to the said tribe, all the Islands in said River, above Old Town, including said Old Town Island, within the limits of the said thirty miles. And the said Commissioners, for and in behalf of the said Commonwealth, in consideration of the relinquishment aforesaid, do covenant, promise, agree and engage, that the said Commonwealth shall deliver here at the mouth of Kenduskeag River, to the said Tribe, immediately on and after this Indenture shall be signed and executed, the following articles, viz. One hundred and forty nine and a half yards of blue cloth for blankets, four hundred pounds of shot, one hundred pounds of Powder, thirty six hats, thirteen bushels of Salt being one large Hogshead, one barrel of New England Rum, and one hundred bushels of corn at Major Robert Treats, and the said Commissioners do further promise, agree and engage, for and in behalf of said Commonwealth, that the said Commonwealth shall deliver hereafter in



each and every year, to the said Tribe of Indians, at or near the said mouth of said Kenduskeag so long as they shall continue to be a nation and shall live within this Commonwealth, the following articles, viz. Three hundred bushels of good Indian corn, fifty pounds of powder, two hundred pounds of shot, and seventy five yards of good blue cloth for Blankets, and that the same articles shall be delivered at the times following, viz. One hundred Bushels of the corn on or before the first day of May annually, beginning on the first day of May next, and the other two hundred bushels of corn, with the said other articles, on or before the tenth day of October annually, beginning on the tenth day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

In testimony whereof, the said Commissioners and the chiefs aforesaid, have hereto set their hands & seals the day & year first above written.

Signed and sealed & delivered  
in the presence of us  
and of the Tribe.

Jonathan Lowder

W. Symmes

Seth Catlin

Robt. Treat

Nicolas

Wm. Shepard

Nathan Dane

Daniel Davis

Joseph Orono  
his

Squire Ossang  
mark

his  
Nectum Bawit

mark  
his

Joseph Peace  
mark

his  
Niaro Mygaseseth

mark  
his

Sabatis Neptune  
mark

his  
Seber Maset

mark

Hancock ss. August 8th 1796. Their the above names Shupard, Dane, Davis, Orono, Ossang, Nectumbawit, Peace, Myarrowmuggeset, Neptune, & Seber Moseth personally acknowledged the aforesaid Instrument to be their free act &



Deed in their several capacities aforesaid. Before me, Jonathan Eddy,  
Justice of the Peace.

(The above cited document was transcribed from a certified copy of  
the original as recorded in the Hancock County Registry of Deeds on  
May 3, 1809 in Book 27, page 6 by B. Hall, Registrar)



# Section 6



Journal & Plans of Survey  
by  
Joseph Treat

1820.

7.

Panor, 16th Sept. 1820.

I this day received Instructions from His Excellency William King, dated the 11th instant, directing me to proceed on the Penobscot thence through the Lakes and River St. John, &c for the purpose of examining and ascertaining the quality of the soil and growth on the Public Land in that vicinity.

Agreeably to these Instructions, I make the necessary arrangements to commence my tour as soon as possible.

Having previously engaged Lieut. Governor John Neptune to go on this exploring Route with me - Sent word to him on the 18th to be in readiness to start on the 20th - Also called on Capt. Holyoke who had also previously engaged to go. - On the 21st received information from Neptune that he could not be ready, (having a Canoe to finish) for several days. --

21<sup>st</sup> Went to Old Town to make arrangements for the voyage - Mr. Caine to Sanger on

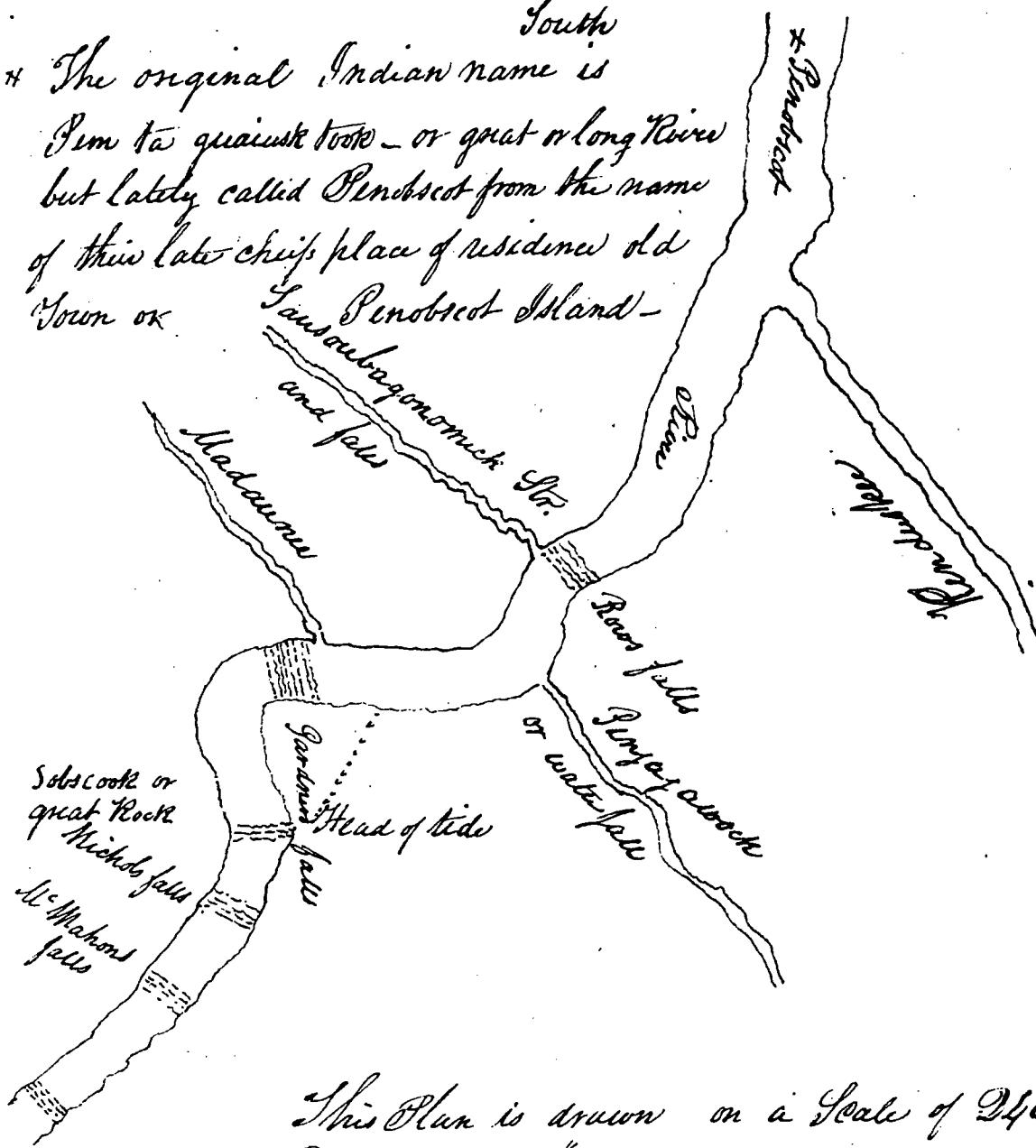
22<sup>d</sup> furnished him with provisions, cloathing &c. for his family during his absence, which I bought of Messrs Parker & Crosby to the amount of \$  
which goods I sent to Old Town for him  
promised to be ready on Monday the 25th - Mr. Holyoke having  
twined which detained him, we could not go till Tuesday the 26<sup>th</sup>

On Monday the 25th getting my stores put up, and making  
arrangements for the route. --

Tuesday, 26th September. Mr. Lambert, with a two horse wagon carried  
our baggage to Old Town, and after Neptune is ready - with Mr. Holgate  
in company, loaded our stores &c in the canoe — we, Mr. A. and myself walked  
to Lunkhouse — then embarked and went up to Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ at the head of  
Long Island, where we arrived at 9 P.M. and stopped. —

Wednesday 27th. By information received from the Indians who had  
lately come down the river, we judged it impossible to get up with  
all our stores and baggage in one canoe — and I go on to Long  
Island and buy a birch canoe and two paddles &c for \$6.  
and draw on Messrs Barker and Crosby for \$5. pay balance cash  
and at 9 A.M. load our canoes and embark — we find the  
water very low — having taken a sketch of the River Islands and  
streams as I came up. I shall now commence a drawing of  
them from Bangor, in order to give a view of the country on  
the route I may take. —

\* The original Indian name is  
Pen ta quaust toot - or great or long River  
but lately called Penobscot from the name  
of their late chief place of residence old  
town or Penobscot Island -



This Plan is drawn on a Scale of 240  
Rods to an Inch -  
The upper end of the Brook South

(11)

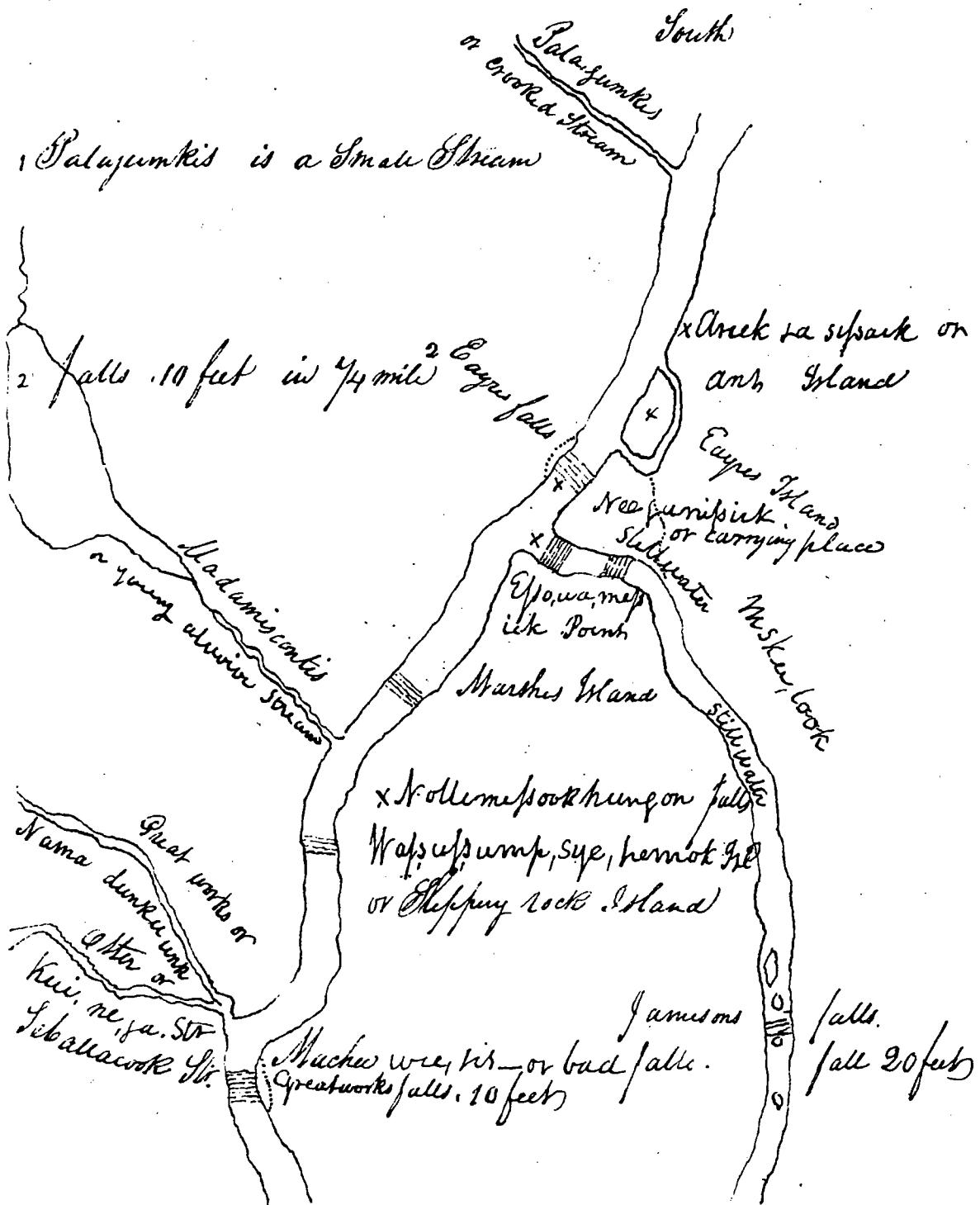
Wednesday 26<sup>th</sup> September 1820. Agreeably to instructions from His Excellency Governor King, respecting a tour of discoveries up the Penobscot, I have engaged Mr. Aroostick - thinking it advisable to keep a Journal and survey my route and commerce at Bangor. — Bangor is situated in Lat. 44° 45' N. — here the Kenduskeag comes in from the N.W. the source of which is 30 miles N.W. from Bangor — it has several branches — but no ponds — 1½ miles above is Lassoubayonomick — 2 miles above on the W. side is Penjajawock stream — 1½ miles to Madawine on the E. side a short stream — 1½ miles to the head of the tide, which is one mile above Gardne's falls — from this to Eayres falls there are several falls and rapids.

The land on the River is good, and well cultivated farms.

# Note. The Instructions from Governor King anticipates only that I keep a memorandum of my route, noticing the growth and soil — and such other remarks as may explain the Report which I may make on my return. I therefore consider this Journal as my private property. —

(Signed) J. Treat

12.



1½ miles above the head of the tide a small stream comes in on the E. side called Patajumkis, or a part of a circle. - 2 miles above this is Gayres falls. - ½ mile above these falls is Nolimephok-hun-gon falls on the Stillwater branch at the foot of Marshes Island so called from its being a good place for taking fish - this is 7 miles N.E. from Bangor. -

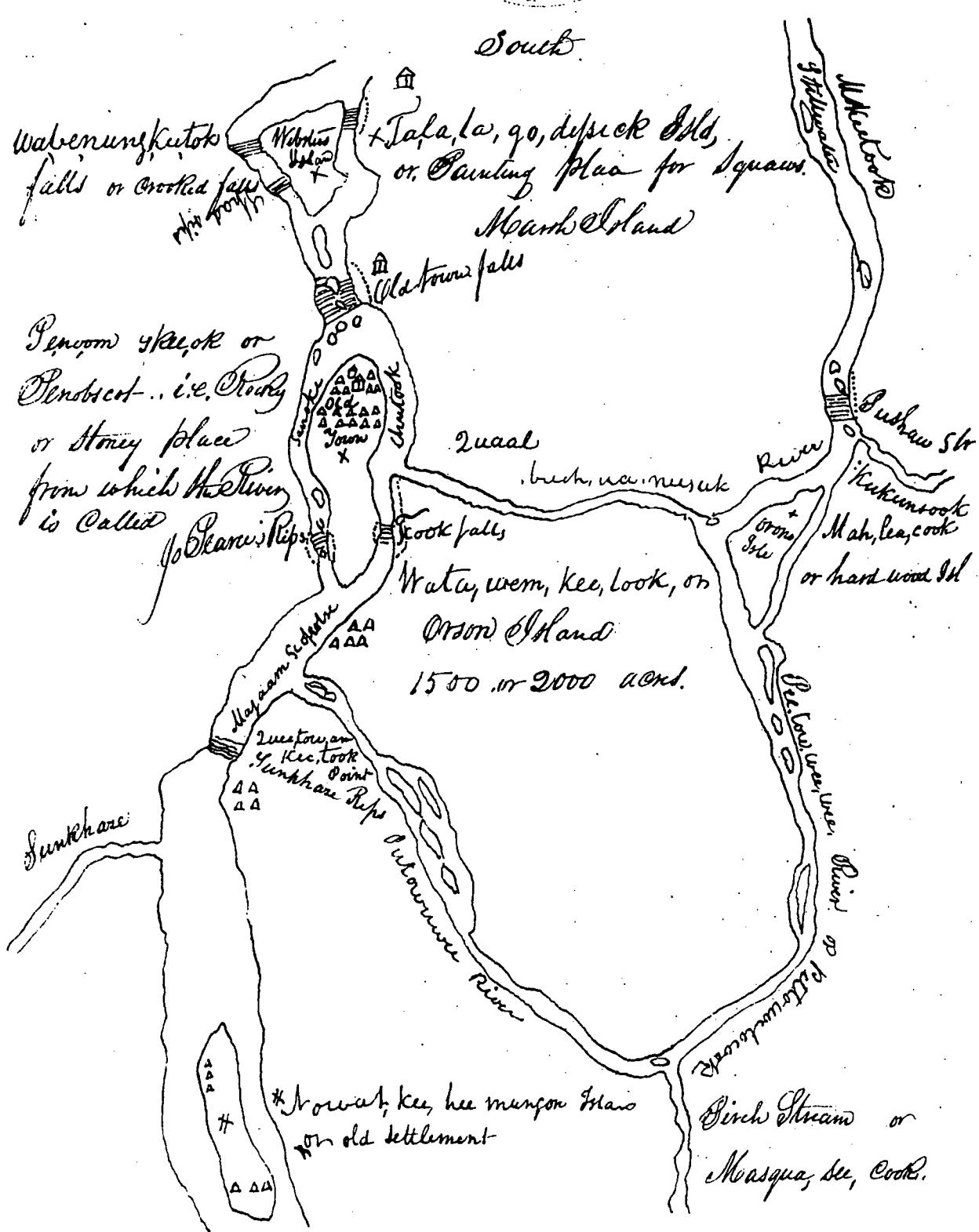
Marshes Island is seven miles long and contains 5,000 acres of land, on which there are many excellent mill seats at Old Town and Stillwater in Orono. -

Madamiscontis is a considerable stream, has 2 ponds on which are saw and grist mills. -

Great Works Stream - or Namadunkewank which means rapids near the main River - this is a long stream it has 1 small pond. -

Otter Stream enters Great Works near the River - this is a small stream in summer, but in freshes the water runs through from Sunkhaze Stream, when flooded by the Main River. -

Sunkhaze is a large stream has no ponds, but large meadows and bogs which flow in freshes 7 miles from the Main River - all these streams on the E. side. -



Pushaw is a large stream has 2 ponds on it the first 7 miles long this is called, as also the stream by the Indian Pigwa, dock - 2d Pond called etc, ca, mun, pa, mack - 6 miles up this stream on the North comes in Dead stream or Cobissackook, or drift wood stream or obstructed by logs and floodwood - This is a long stream and has also 2 ponds - the first called Cobissaguan, pa, mok - or flood wood ponds - 2d the same -

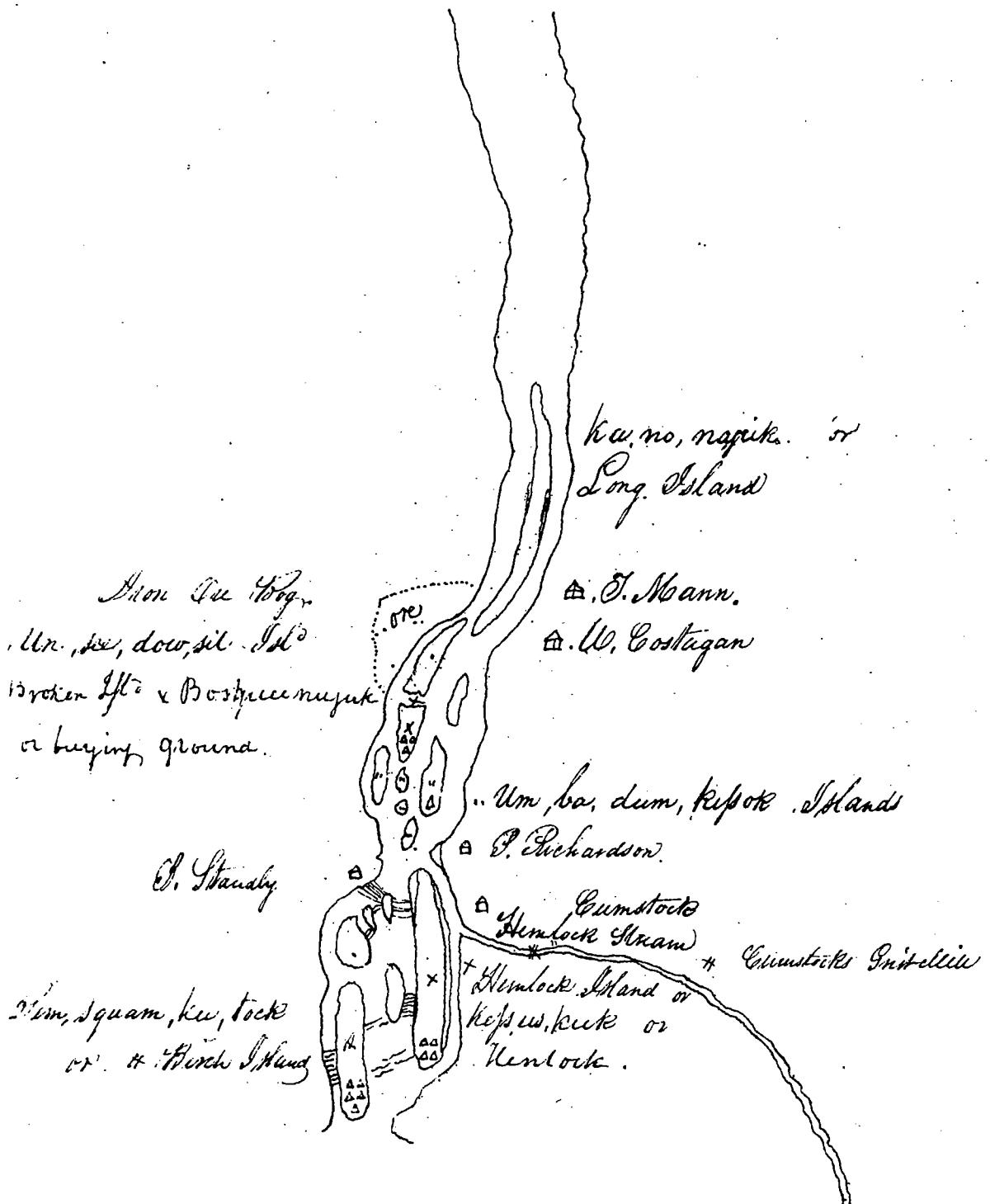
Half a mile above Pushaw Stream is a small island called Waal, ca, me, po - or Orson Island.

The Stillwater River round Marsh Island is called Waal, buck, wa, mu, sick from that part between Marsh and Orson Islands running in a contrary direction in the summer from the spring - or running up round Marsh Island and down by Pushaw there being a bar at the head of Orson Island dry at low water -

Arrived at Old Town at 1 P.M. - left there at 3 P.M. the present residence of the Penobscot Indians, and since their residence has been on the Penobscot or Rocky Island the whole River has taken the same name - this has not been their chief place of Residence they say more than 1 or 200 years their Towns were formerly on Now, at, kee, monyon and Papadunkee Islands. -

Old Town Island is situated 40 rods above the great falls of the same name, and is a very pleasant place. -

16.



Sunkhaze is a large stream coming in from the east. —

The land on both sides of the River from this stream up to Sugar Island is very good for one mile back - some ridges run further - but generally the back land is not so good, low boggy and wet - on the shores is fine intervals running back from 20 to 100 rods - the Islands are all excellent land, alluvial soil, covered with a fine growth of hard wood, such as Grey oak, Rock, Red and White maple, Yellow Birch, Beach and Elm - this tract must from appearances have formerly been a Lake, and now is mostly flooded in high freshes. —

Arrived at Castagan's at 9. P.M. and stop there. —

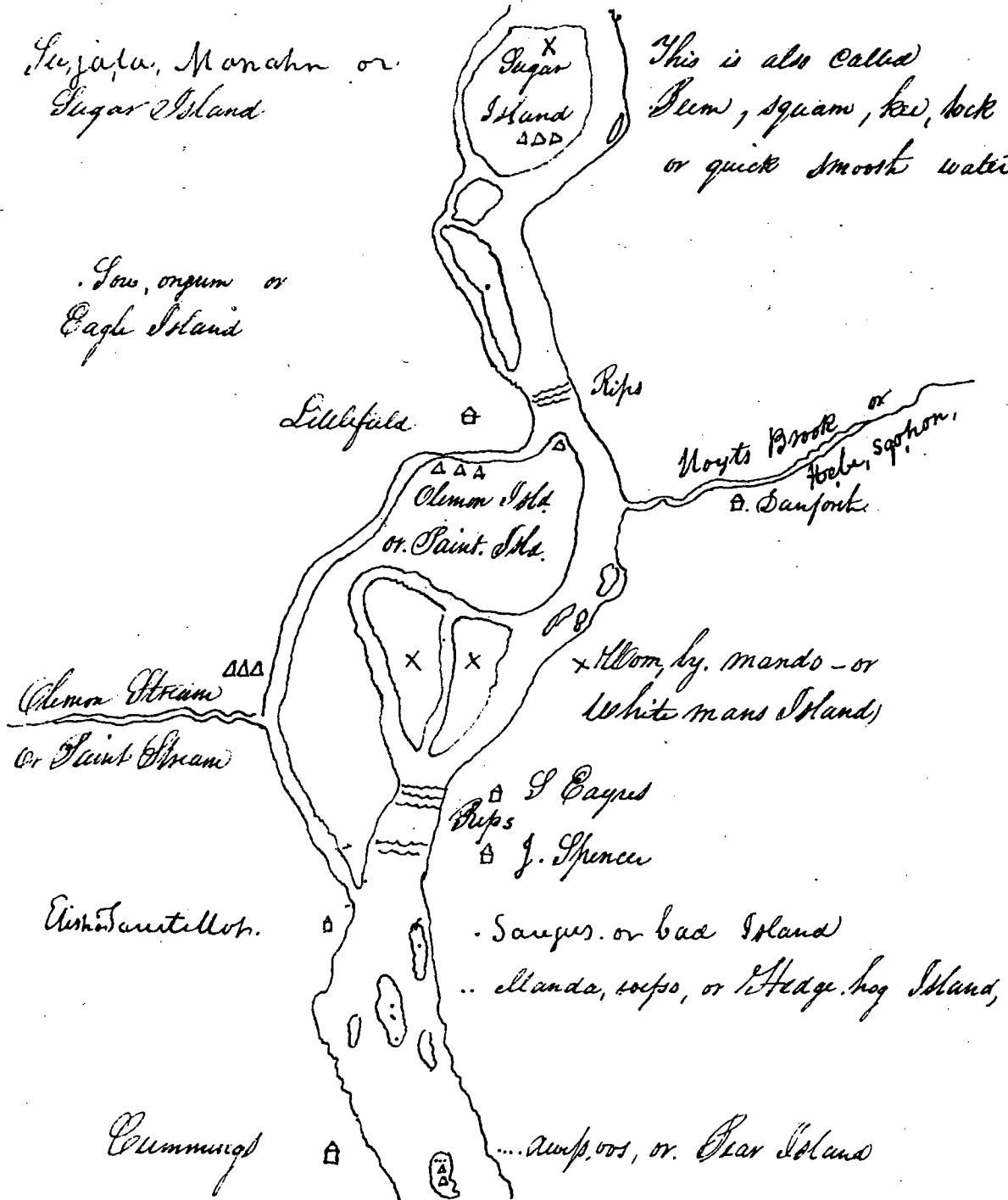
Wednesday 27. Proceed up river - after buying another Birch Canoe, which I am under the necessity of doing as I find by information from Person who has lately returned from Canada, that the water up the Wat. Branch is extremely low - that it will be almost impossible to get up with our baggage in one canoe. — Drew an order on Messrs Parker & Crosby for \$5. in part pay for Canoe and Paddles - paid cash \$1.00. —

18.

Sugata, Monahn or  
Sugar Island

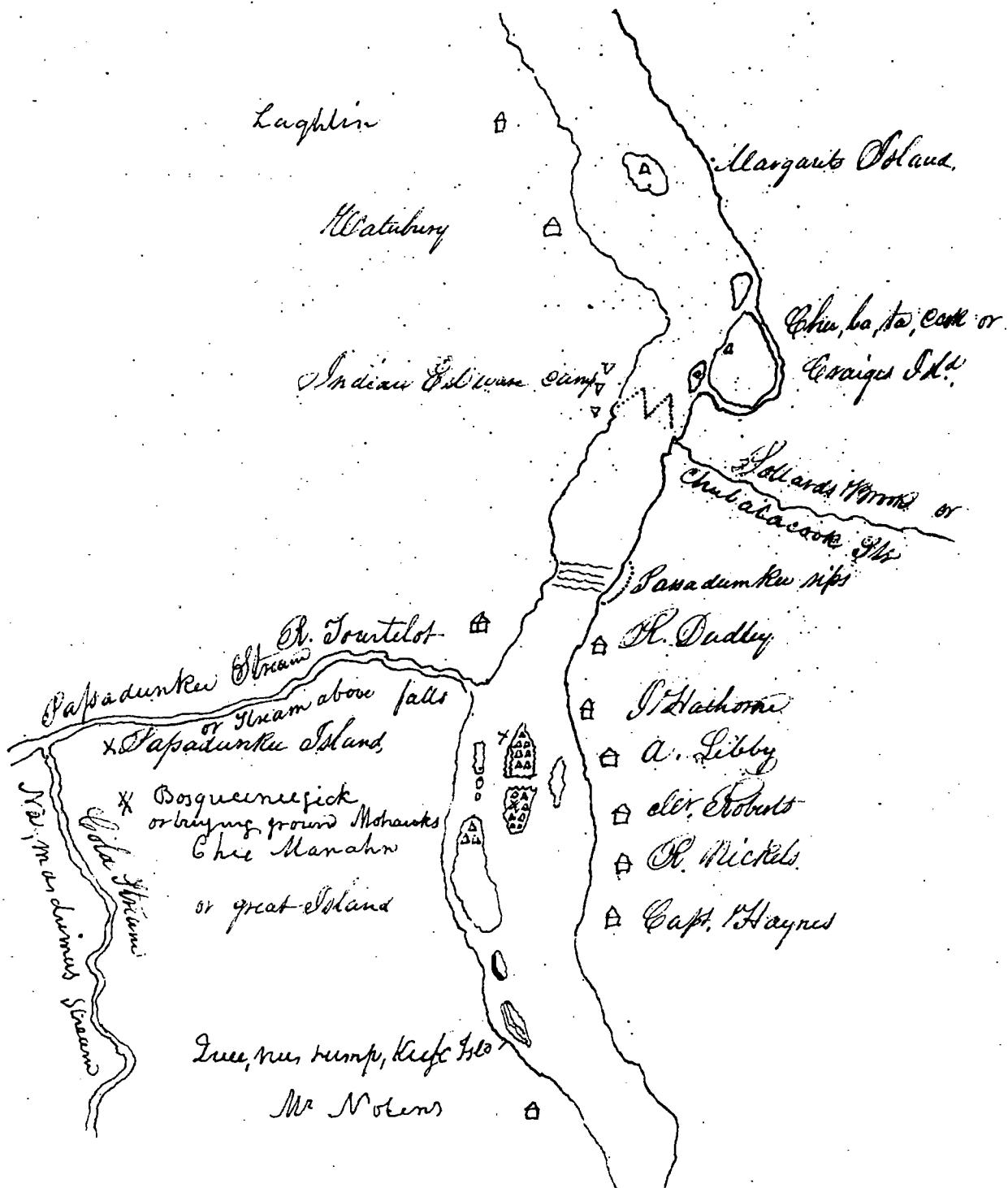
This is also called  
Beem, squam, kew, lock  
or quick smooth water

Tow, orgum or  
Eagle Island



From Sugar Island upwards the banks are much higher than below, the good land extends further back from the river — Sugar and Clemon are beautiful Islands, the latter contains 500 acres, the former 200 excellent soil, growth hard wood. —

Clemon, or Paint Stream, so called, by reason of the Indians having formerly found good red paint or red ochre on this stream. —

20.

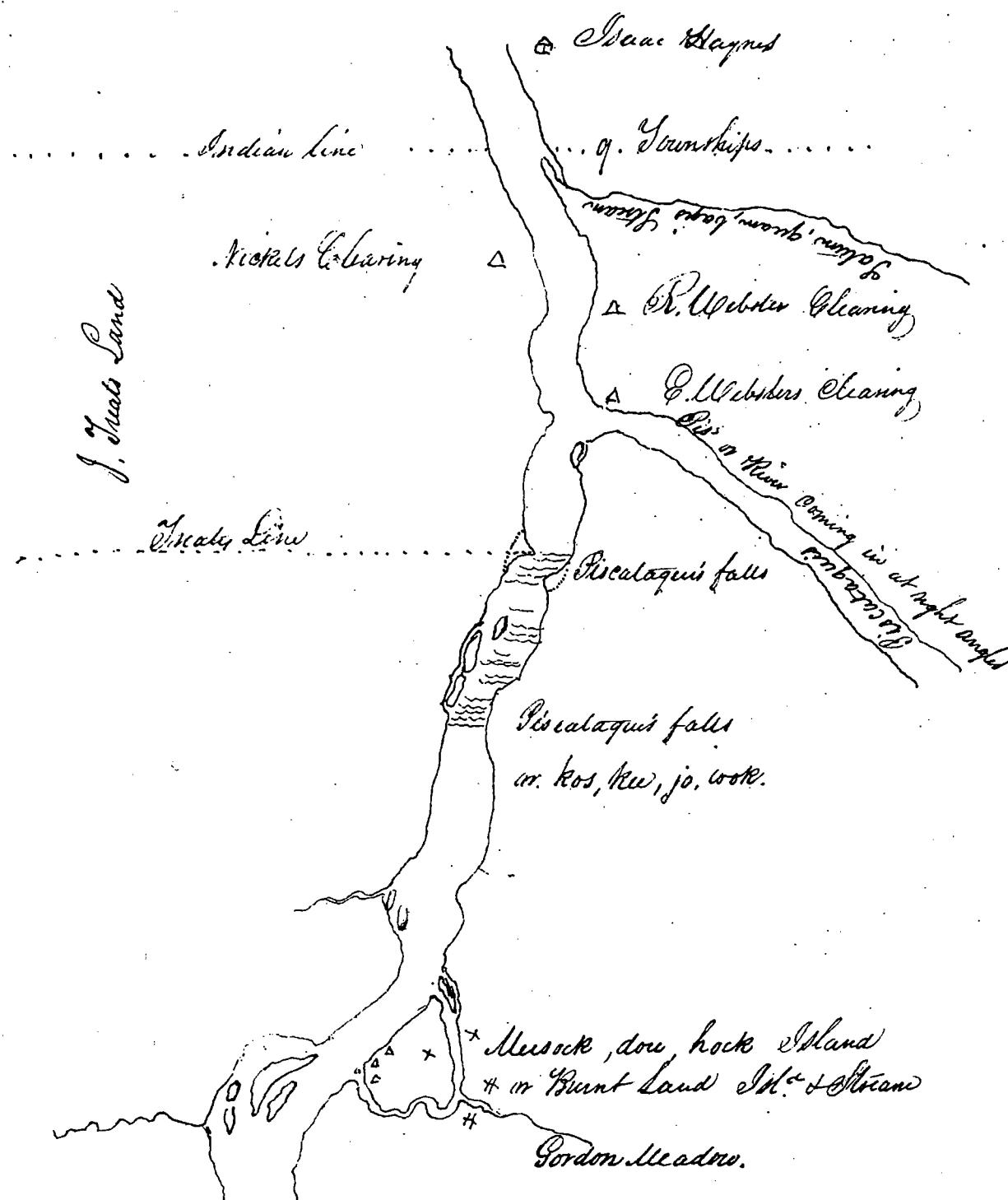
The land on the River banks continues good up to Papadunkee Stream - This is a long and large stream - comes in from the E. it has on all its branches fifteen ponds, some of which are large - the land on the banks of this Stream thirty miles up is very low, but has much rich intervals and meadow - the up land is said not to be very good - there is much Pine timber on this Stream and its branches - on the State's land as well as that sold to Bingham -

Arrived at Capt. Haynes at 5 P.M. and having been disappointed of getting a tent from Col. Lee, Mrs. Haynes commences making one of cotton cloth brought for the purpose and have to wait for it until

Thursday 28th noon - then embark and proceed up river taking a sketch of the River, &c.

Thursday 28th September 1820.

The land on the banks of the River on both sides is very good from Papadunkee to Pascataquid.



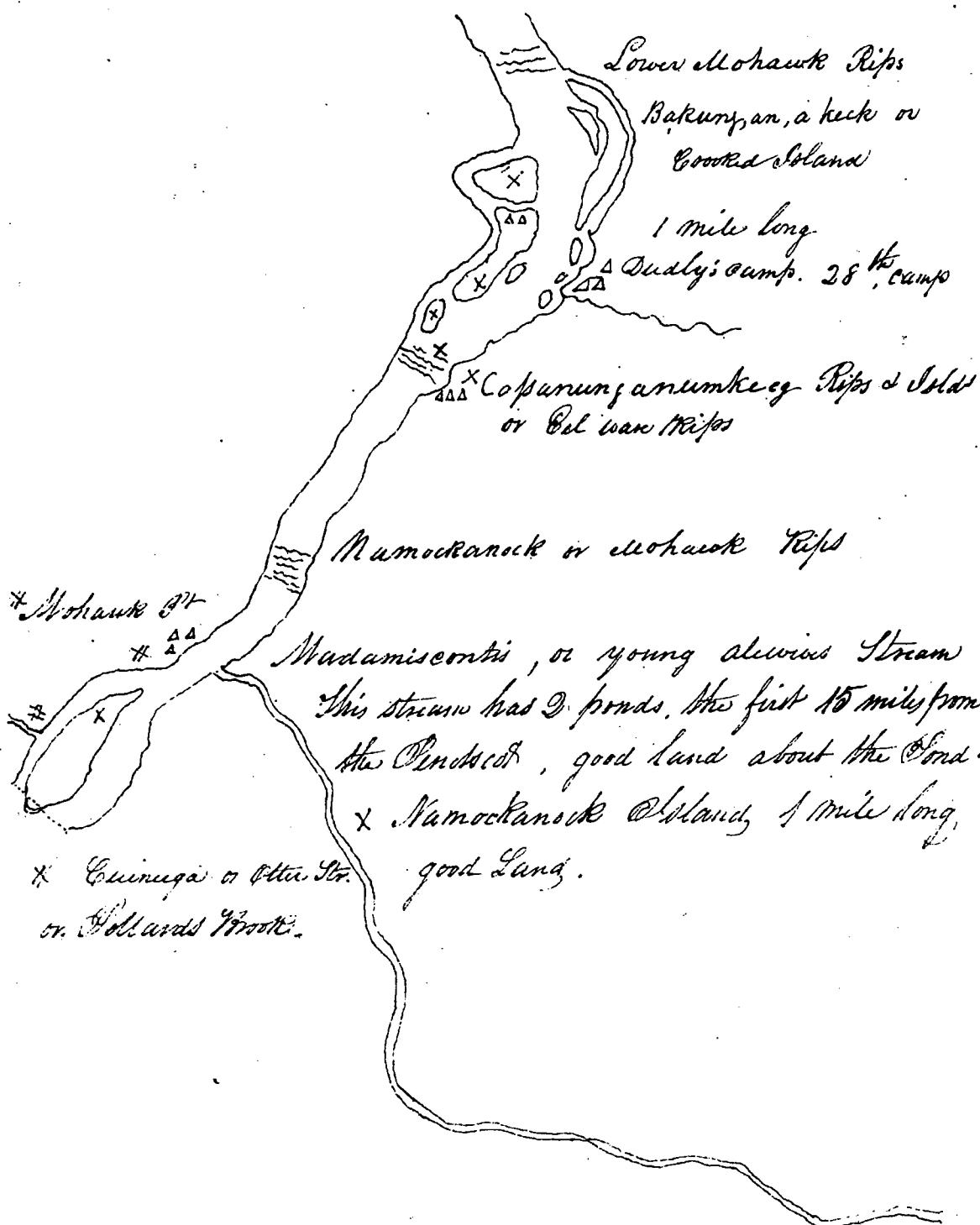
28.

From Piscataquis to Madamiscontis the land on the River does not appear so good as below - the growth generally pine, hemlock and spruce and mixed - soil rather rocky.

We find the water very low on the river, and at Piscataquis falls have to haul the Canoes up the rapids. —

The land from Piscataquis up River appears to be middling soil hemlock, spruce and pine and hard wood mixed growth and on the banks would make good farming land. —

24.



Opposite Long Island the land appears better and more  
hard wood. —

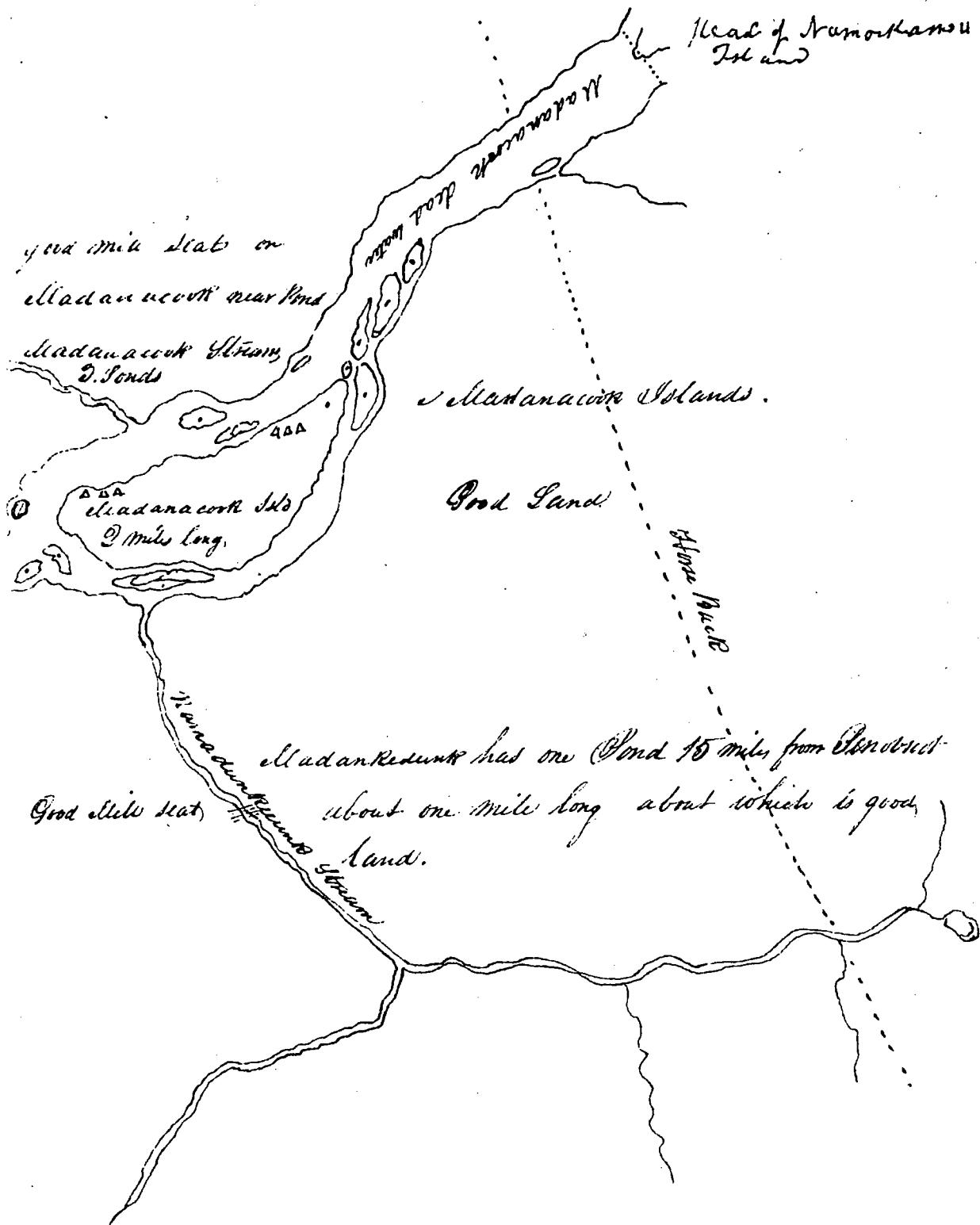
We arrive at and pass the lower Mohawk Rps, and camp  
at 6 P.M. in a Camp built by the Messrs Dudleys. —

Friday 29. September.

Fair morning - Start at 7. am. The land good  
mixed growth. Banks rise gently from the River - On the west side  
above Madamiscones is very pleasant shore and hard wood - good  
land from the stream upwards - and on the East side is middling  
land, mixed growth. —

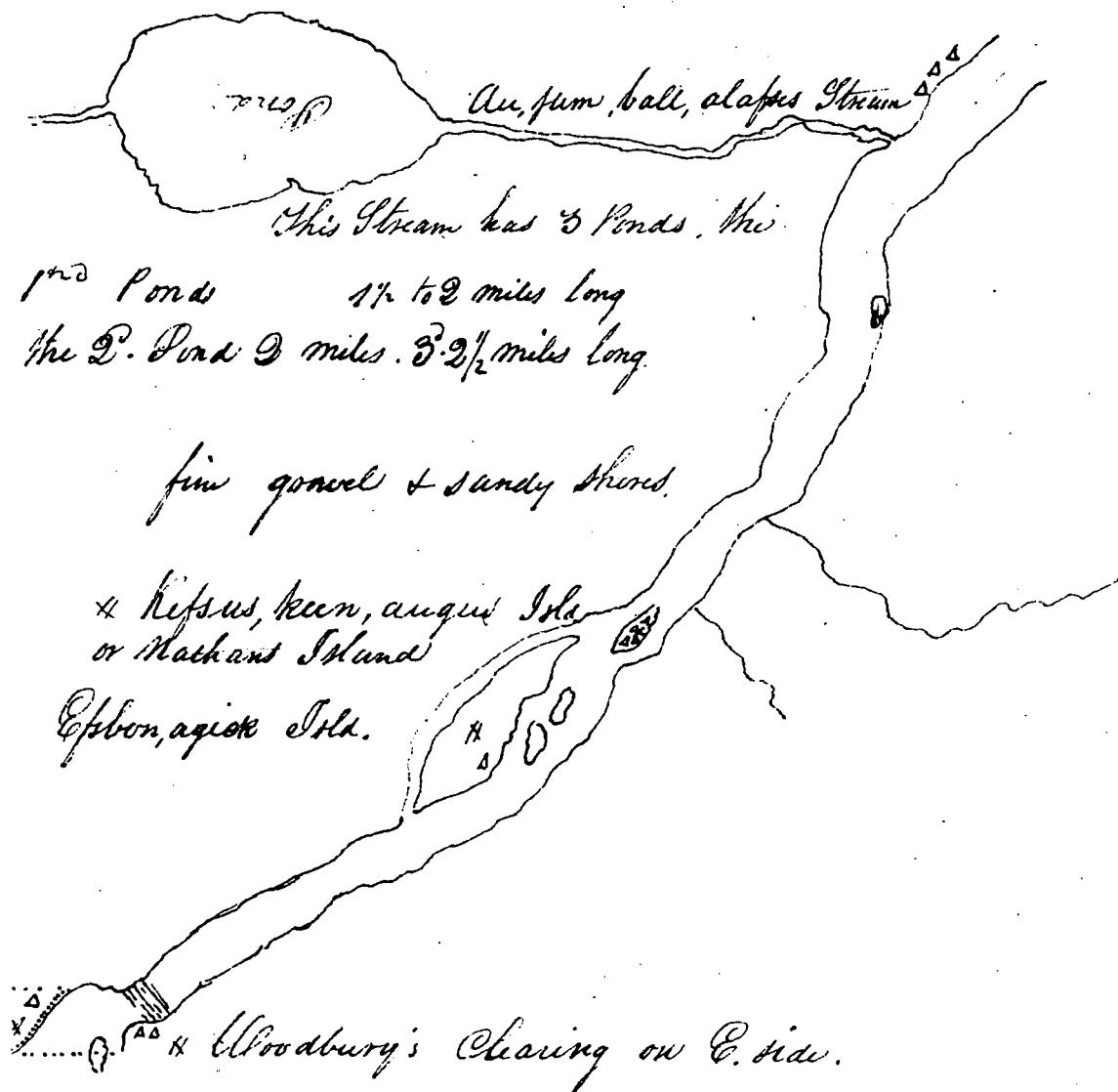
The Horseback or Ridge, which commences  
at Cold Stream Point running Northward - ends near the river back  
of and near Manockanock Island and is the best place for  
making a Road up River - This Ridge is cut by the River  
only and begins again on the West side 1 mile below Mada-  
ncock and runs northerly up to the grand falls or W.  
Branch, says Neptune. —

(26.)



Here we enter Madanacook, Mad water, a very pleasant  
beautiful Run 100 rods to a half mile wide - the land on the banks good  
on both sides - from a high hill on W. shore 1 mile below Madanacook  
is a fine view of the land on E. side, the ridges of Cold Stream, Mad-  
anacook, N° 4. N° 1 & 2. are seen from here, there is a large tract of  
good land in this vicinity on the E. and good land a mile or 2  
back on the W. side. —

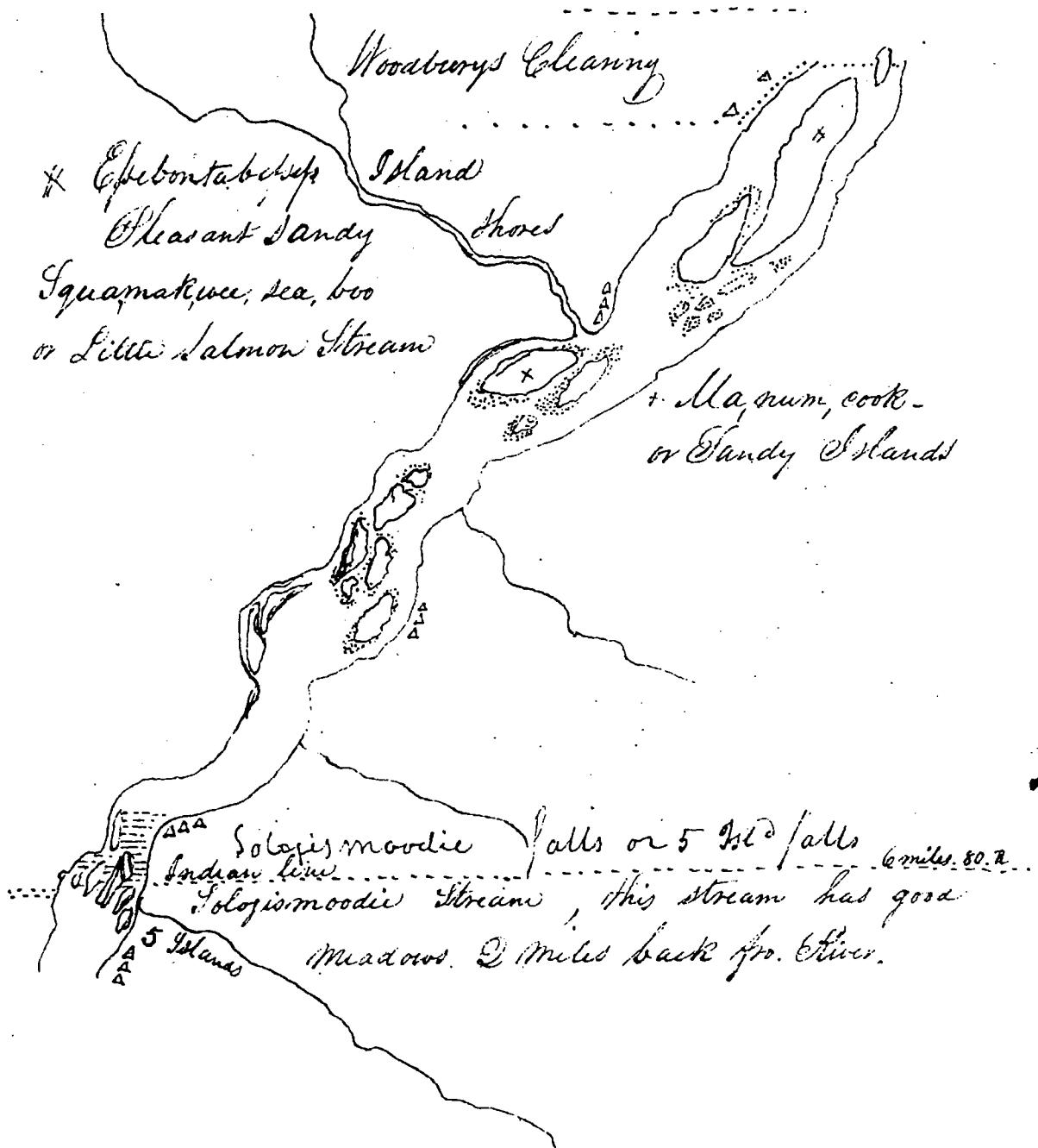
Madanacook is a large Island  $\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 miles long, good  
soil - near the head of this on the West side comes in Madun-  
keunk - this is a large stream has one pond 15 miles up. —  
Excellent pine on this stream and a good mill seat near the  
River. — —



The land on both sides the River is good and hard wood growth up Agumballalap's Stream and Ponds and between those and Madanacook Ponds and Streams. —

Very pleasant shores and good land on both sides from Agumballalap's Stream to Epsbonajick Island - then more rocky - River about 50 rods wide - Excellent hard wood land on both sides. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles above Epsbonajick, and opposite the foot of Epsbonkrip Island there are several clearings made on the E. side by Mepis Worthing and others from Orrington. —

30.



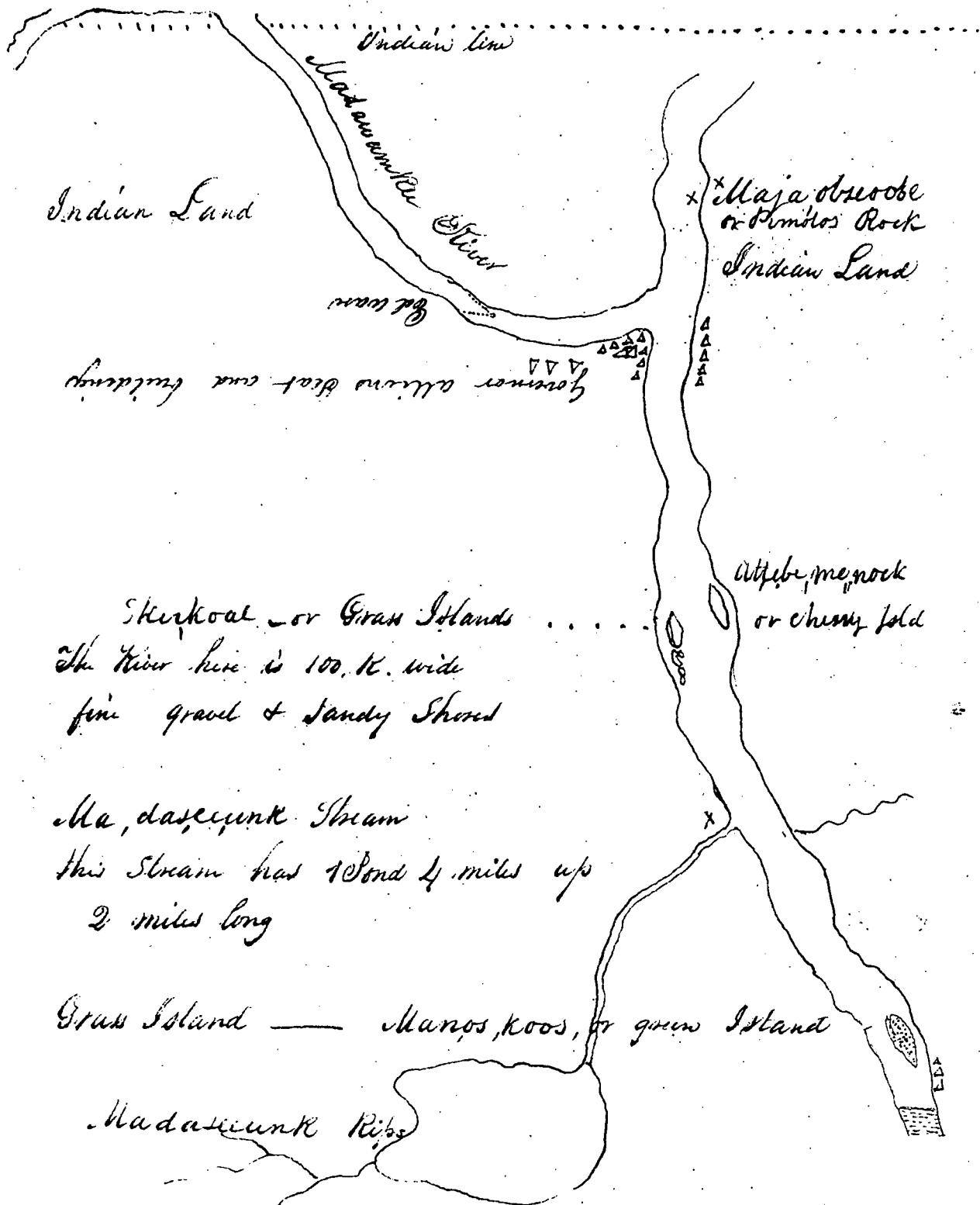
The land continues good on each side.

River wide and pleasant — Shores gravel and sandy — very pleasant islands. —

The large Ridge of Land on the E. side above Gumballal-lakes is seen from the River from 1 to 2 miles below the five Island Rips — a very fine Ridge of hard wood land. —

Five Island Rips we had to haul up our Canoe — water very low —  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile above these rapids is the Five Islands, all of which lie nearly opposite each other and form a very pleasant view — the line of the two lower townships reserved by the Indians runs each way 6 miles from the river from the head of the Eastern-most Island — thence up on each side the river 6 miles. —

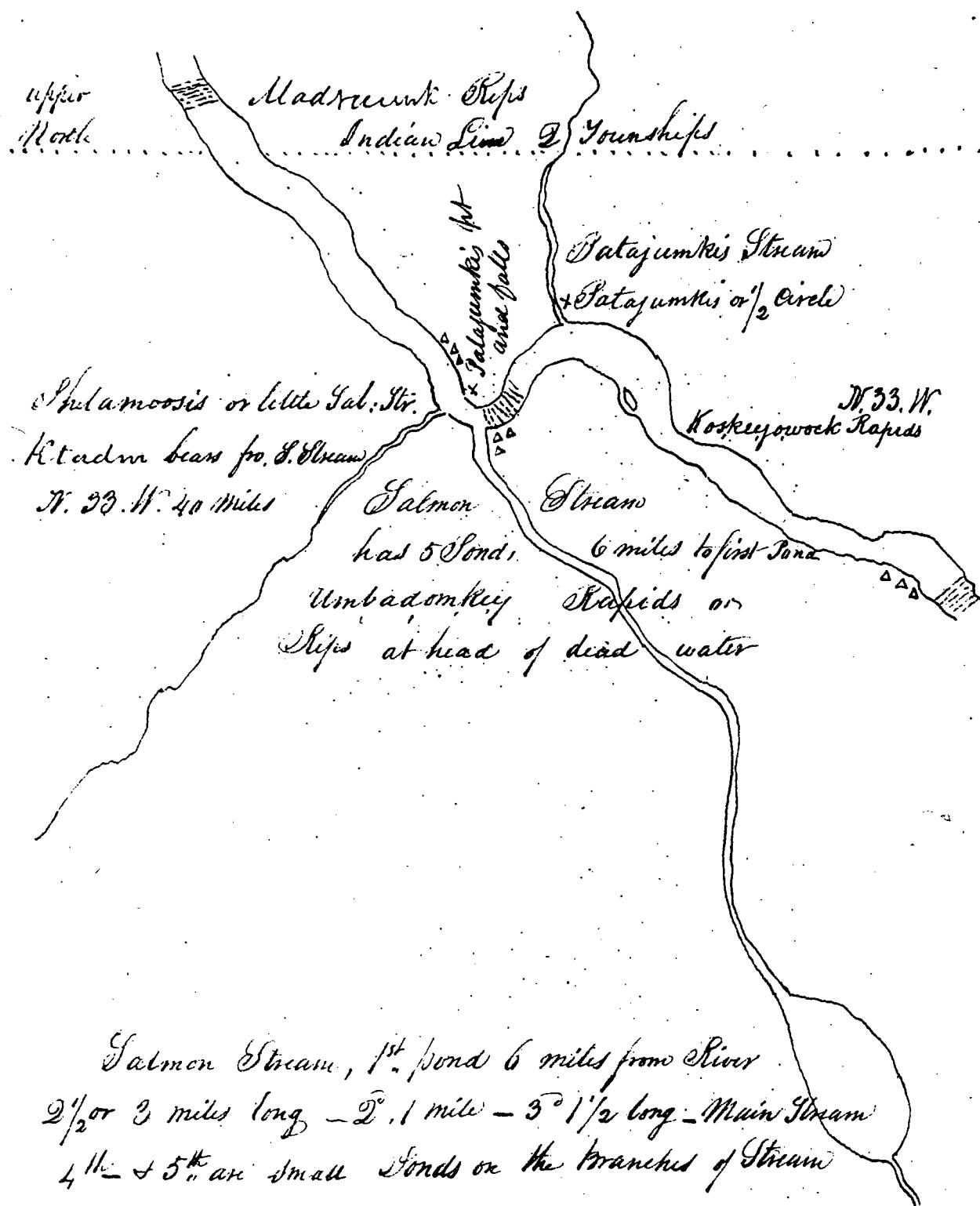
32.



Maya-Obsooee, or Pinola's Rock — This is a large Rock of granite in form of a small hay stack — and on the south side near the top is a circular hole in form of a pot 2 feet deep — the Indians say it has been their custom to place in this cavity when the water is low, presents for Pinola, of Tobacco, Pipes, Jackknives &c, and if they are not taken out, they have a bad season for hunting and fishing the next year — and if taken out they have great good luck in every thing) — 1/2 mile above this Rock the Madawamkee comes in from the S. E. this is a large and long stream — it has on all its branches 13 ponds, some very large). —

Madawamkee Point, North of the Stream, the present residence of John Attien, the Indian Governor, is a very pleasant situation — there are three very good Wigwams here, and they have raised this season 60 bushels of corn — 200 bushels of potatoes — beans and peas &c — The corn is of a small yellow kind and ripened early and is good. — Arrived at the Governor's Camp at 7 P.M. and stay here this night. —

34



Salmon Stream, 1<sup>st</sup> pond 6 miles from River  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 3 miles long - 2°, 1 mile - 3° 1/2 long - Main Stream  
 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> are small ponds on the branches of Stream

Saturday morning 30th September 1820. Fair weather.

After repairing our Canoes, which, in consequence of the low water, are very much worn with the rocks in passing the shoals and rapids, we embark at 8. A.M. and proceed up River.

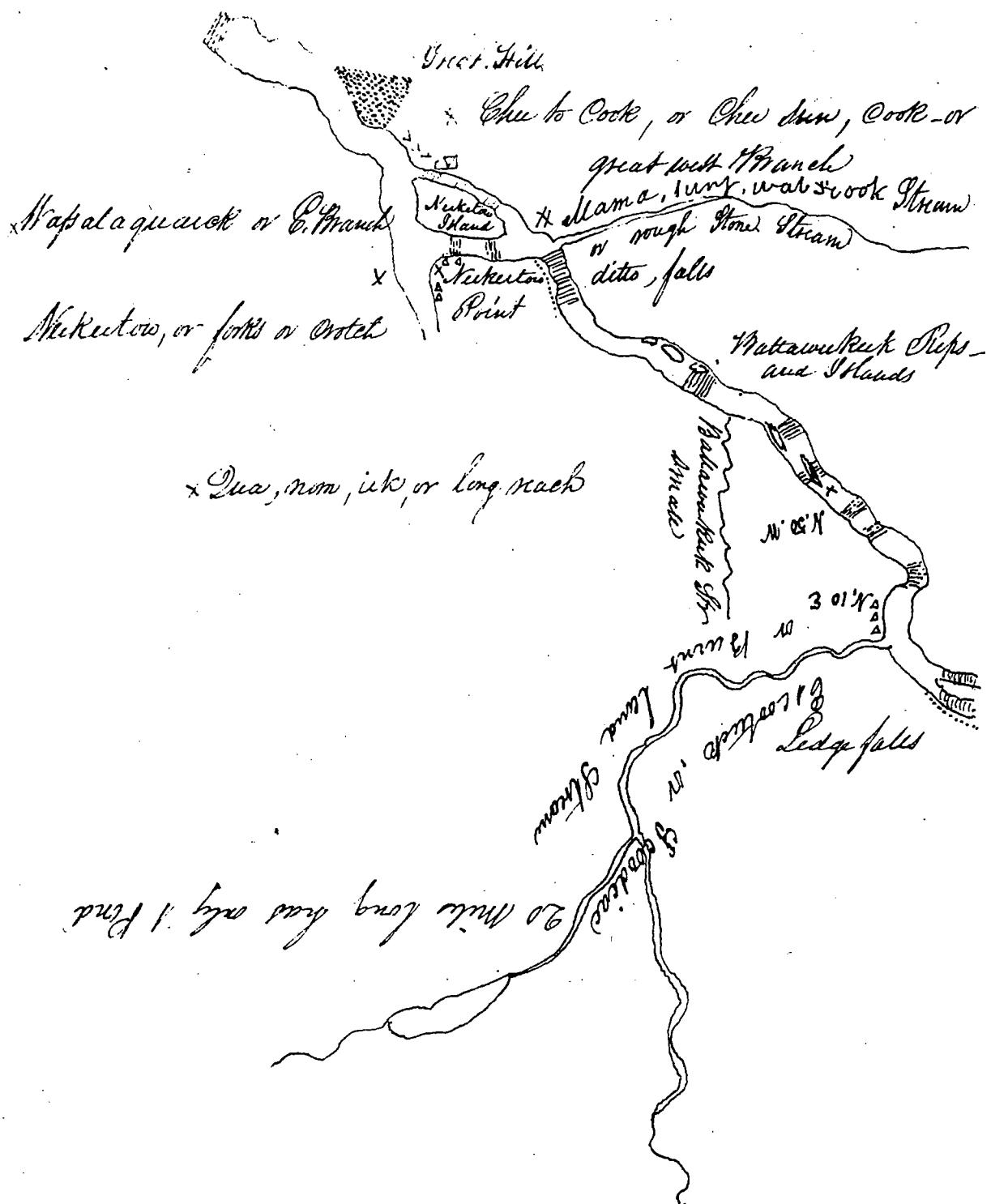
From Madawamkeag to Madascunk Rips, the River is wide and still water, fine gravelly and sandy shores, good land on both sides, particularly on the east. — The Penobscot Indians own this land from the 5 Islands thence up River 6 miles the north line of the 2 Townships is  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile above Madascunk Rips. —

The land appears to be very good on each side the River from Salmon Stream up to Neeketow.

We this day are obliged several times to lighten our Canoes and haul them up the rapids and over the sand and several bars, of which there are many from Madawamkeag to Neeketow. —

We arrive at a point on the west side of the River below and near Neeketow Island and camp at 6. P.M. —

36.



Sunday morning 1st October 1820. — Fine weather.

Went on to the Great Hill below Neeketow, and find Acadia Peak bears N. 29 W. distant 35 miles elevation between 4 and 5 degrees. —

From this Hill we have a fine view of the surrounding Country — we see a fine ridge of land running N. W. from Sologis moodie point, up past Neeketow. Also a fine ridge hard and mixed land between Salmon Stream and Penobscot River and McAfatauack or E. Branch. There is some good pine timber on both sides the River from S. Stream to Neeketow. —

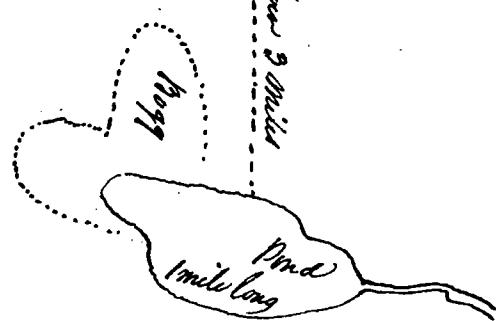
The water in the West Branch is very low, and thinking we shall make but little progress, and the season late, we deem it expedient to proceed on Sunday as the loss of time and provisions would be fatal to our expedition — we therefore proceed up the West Branch at ½ past 8. A.M. —

Very low water in E. Branch not ½ as large as the West — A good ridge hard and mixed land appears often on the bank as we pass up River. — E. side poor land and after passing Escottis Stream the land poor, rocky, growth pine spruce hemlock &c. on both sides — have to haul our Canoes by several rips. —

38.

x unsua, ga sha, wa tick Rd. Molesumack Rd.  
 x Madishka or  
 Flint Stone x falls or ledges x Unsua ga, sha, uatick Rd  
 These Streams bear the same name  
 which means 2 Streams entering the River  
 near each other at opposite shores.

Indian Line extends from River 3 miles

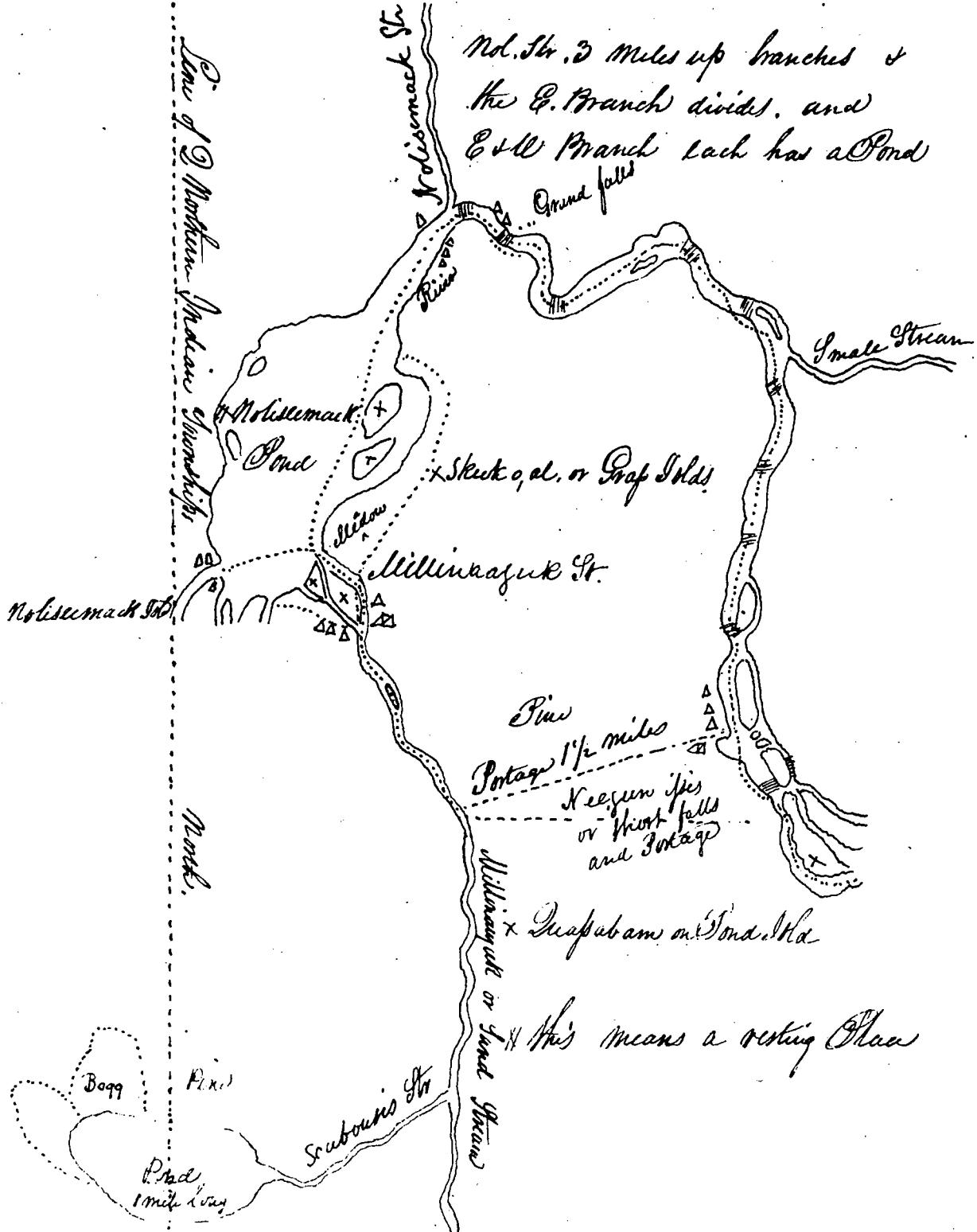


The River is 50 to 60 rods wide at Madithaz Rips and the water spreads so much that we can find no channel and haul our Canoes the whole Rips which are nearly half a mile long. —

The land continues rocky, poor soil. Louth pine, spruce and hemlock and mixed from Escootis Stream to Noliscemack Island and Pond. The line of the Indians 2 Northern Townships crosses the River at the foot of Noliscemack Island running N. & S. this line is half a mile east of the foot of the Pond — at which we arrived at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6 P. M. and camped at the mouth of Millinogick Stream. —

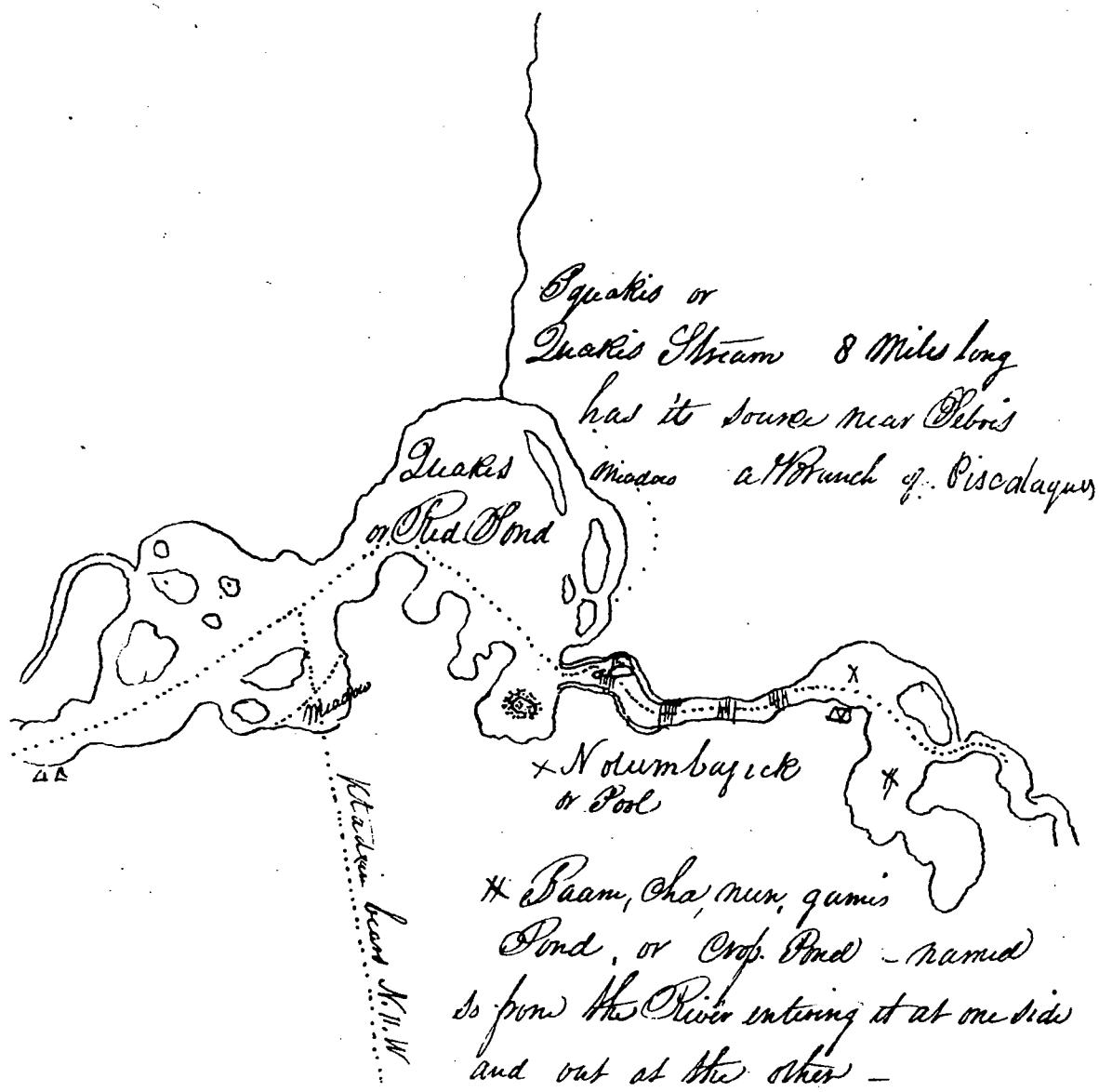
Monday morning 2d October, at 8. a.m. proceeded up Millinogick Stream  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the Portage — this is a still Stream sandy bottom and shore, it has several branches — the largest has its source near and S. of Kladne — the largest Pond is 6 or 7 miles long has 50 islands in it — growth on this stream to the Portage is a mixture of pine, hemlock, spruce and hard wood good soil, this is in the Indian tract. —

Arrive at the Portage at 9. A.M. unload our Canoes and pack up our baggage to cross the Portage to the Main River — Mr. Holyoke and myself in one Canoe return to Noliscemack Pond, leaving Neptune to carry his canoe and a part of the baggage across the portage, which we go round by the Pond and Grand falls to the Portage. —



We arrive at the Pond at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 11. A.M. and take a sketch of the Pond from the mouth of Milenogick then proceed up the Pond and River to the Grand Falls - here we see Nature's curious work. On each side is a bluff head of slate stone for several rods below the fall which appears to have been worn up stream, and the appearance of the water wearing the rocks 20 feet above the level of the water, the rocks cut and carved into all shapes large holes gutted and worn down - the River at falls narrows to 10 rods wide and at the fall which is nearly perpendicular over a ledge across the river is not more than 100 ft wide and falls about 15 feet, the fish go over these falls - this is a famous place for taking fish - from the head of the Pond round to the Portage is about 5 miles; and from Grand falls is almost one continued fall or rapid, the whole descent in this distance is nearly two hundred feet - The soil is very rough rocky and poor - growth fine spruce and hemlock and mixed hard wood - We arrived at the Portage and met Neptune at 6. P.M. - having sketched the River to the Portage - carried canoe more than one mile in the distance up River rough and large rocks - water low.

42.



Tuesday morning, 3<sup>d</sup> October 1820.

Mr Holyoke and Neptune went across the Portage for the remainder of baggage, which Neptune had left yesterday he having been sick in the afternoon was unable to bring the whole yesterday - this portage is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles - they returned at 11 A. M. - We embark and proceed up River after repairing our canoes which were much worn -

We carry by the short Portage, and haul our canoes up the other rapids, and at 2 o'clock arrive at the foot of Quakis Pond. The land from the Portage up to Pond appears to be good, growth mixed, good pine. Quakis is 2 miles long E & W. - The land on the North side looks well good hard wood and pine mixed - The land on N side river appears to be good, growth hard wood and pine mixed - We arrived at a small bay or small Pond in the River called Nolum - Bayis - or the Pool - at 6 P.M. and camp on the north side. -

Wednesday 4. October, embark and proceed up river and pass through a small Pond called Paam, chee, run, gamis - the land good on the North side River and Pond, growth hard wood and mixed, some good pine - We then go about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile to foot of Kep, chee, chee, wick Pond. -

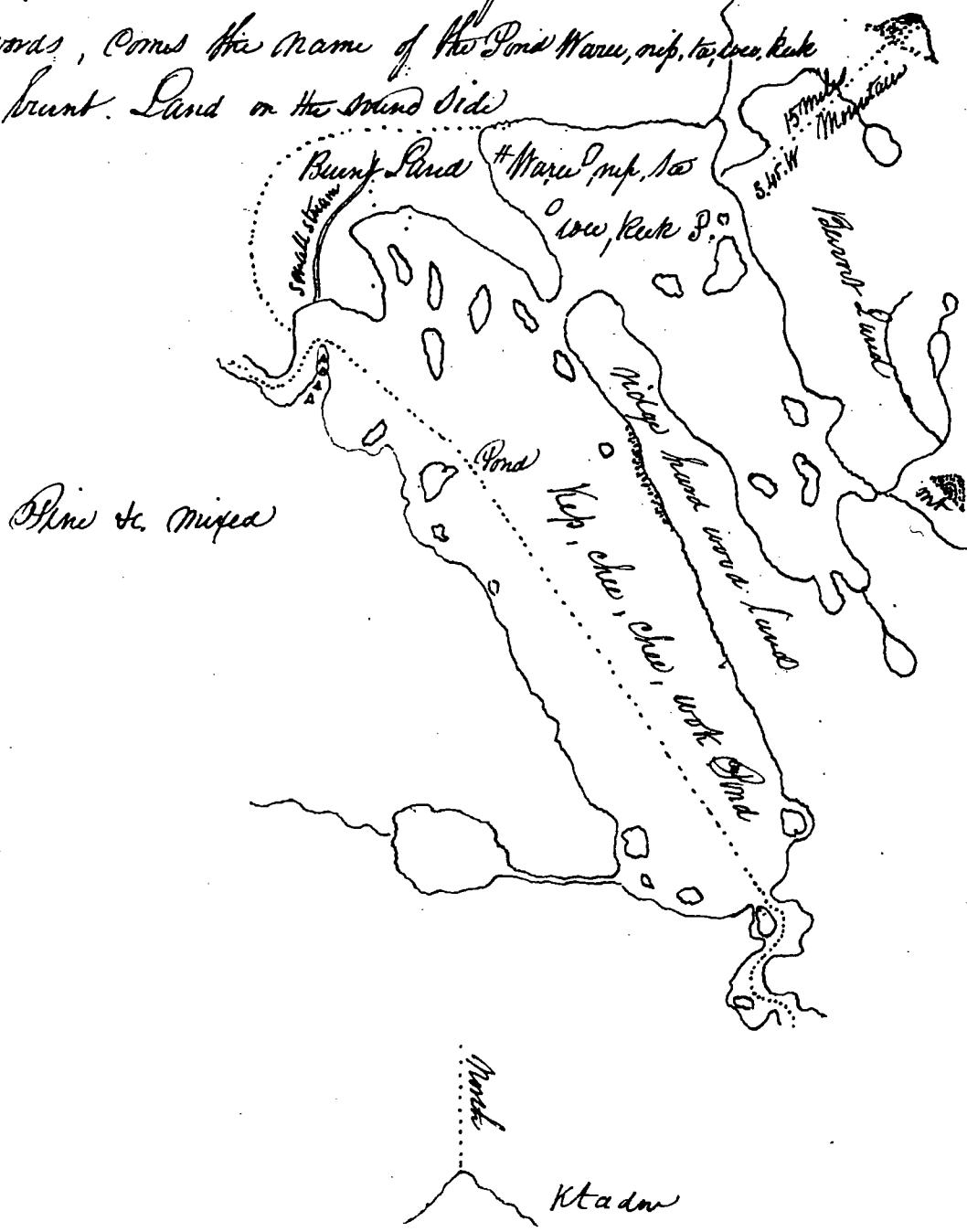
44.

\* Sebai Hr. water X Cock oyster.  
Pond

H Maru, ni - Meas. round or arena

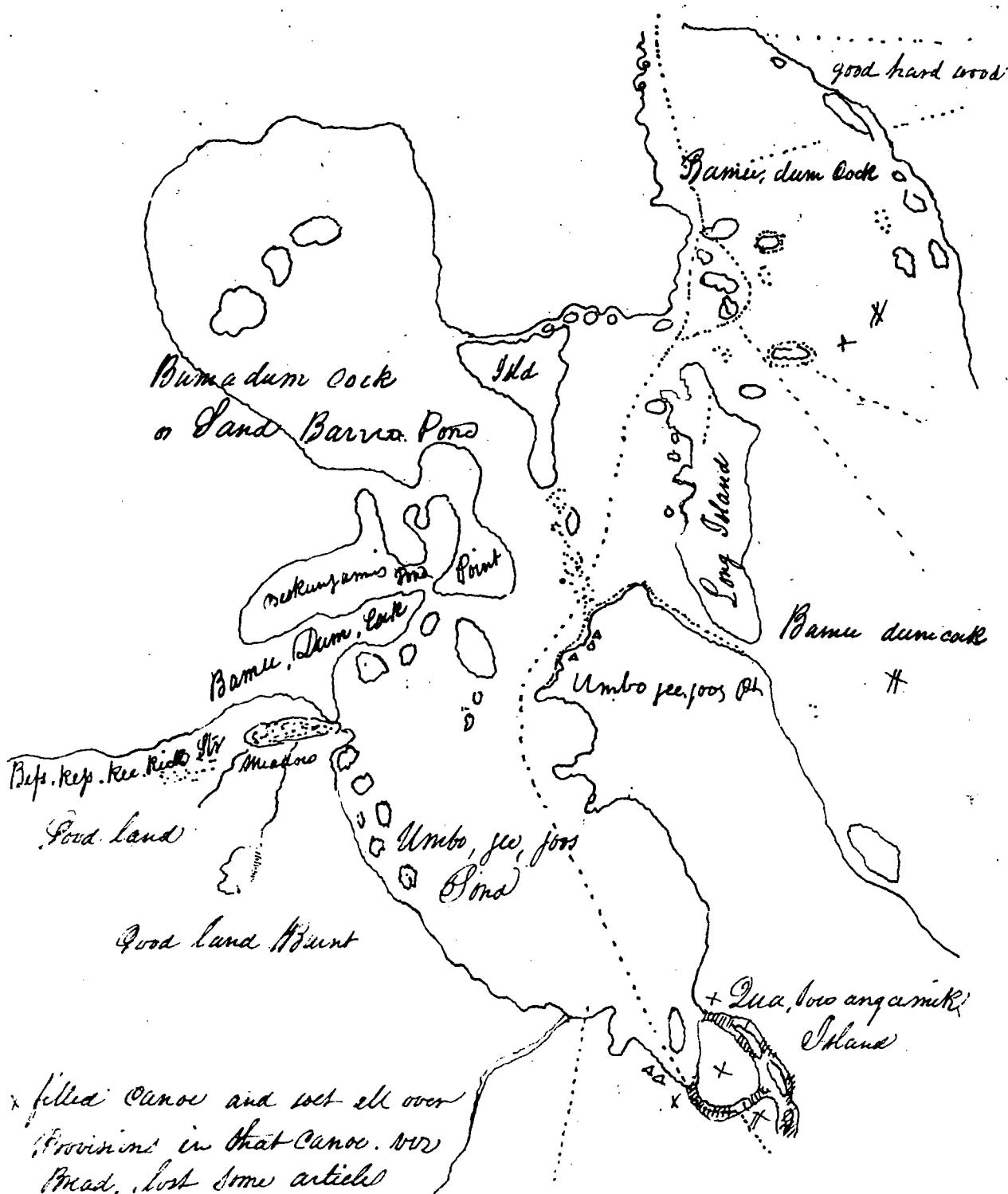
Bata, voi Reek means Burnt Land from these

two words, comes the name of the Pond Maru, up, to, voi, reek  
being burnt land on the inland side



This Pond is between 3 and 4 miles long lying nearly N.W. and S.E. and has a branch running off S. Westerly which is near 2 miles long, and is called Warreepit, ta, wee, keek. — Burnt land round the South side of these Ponds — Land rocky — Soil poor — growth principally pine and mixed, now a small growth of hard wood — On the West of these Ponds is a fine ridge hard wood land — On the East side near the Pond the land appears to be poor — the growth pine, spruce and hemlock, & some Bogg. — There appears a good ridge hard wood land between 2 & 3 miles E. of the Pond running N.E. between this Pond and Milinojick Stream — There is good pine on the East of this Pond, and all the tract between the River and Milinojick from Noliseemack pond up to the head of Rep, chee, chee, wuk Pond — There is a small Pond lying East from the head of this about one mile, round which is good pine timber. —

From the head of this Pond we pass through a Strait, and over Rips and through a crooked passage about half a mile to the foot of Pa, mee, dum, cook Pond which has two large Bays or Branches, and by a Strait is connected with Umbojeejoos Pond. —



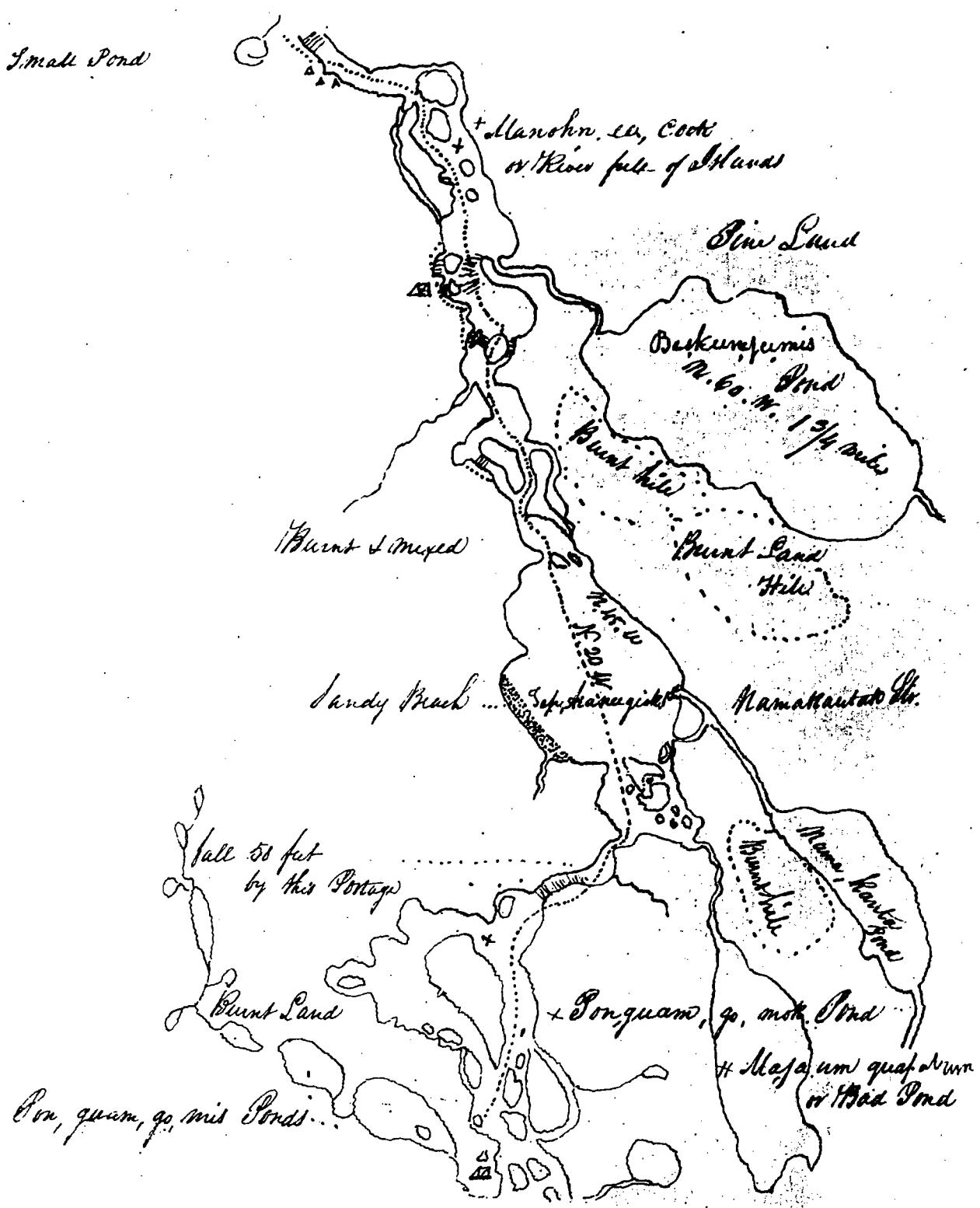
Mount S. 80 W. 10 miles

### Bameedumcock Pond.

The Western Bay of this Pond which lies about N. N. and S. E. is as much as 6 or 7 miles long - a fine ridge of hard wood lands on the west side, 4 or 5 miles long - We did not go up the N. W. Bay but passed into the Strait between two large Islands, thence up to the Land Bar between Umbogayos point and the long point between the East Bay of Bameedumcock and Umbogayos Pond - thence through the Strait between Bameedumcock and Umbogayos Point - The East Bay of Bameedumcock Pond is as Neptune says 3 or 4 miles long N. & S. - Am. bogayos Pond is about 2½ or 3 miles long N. ~~E.~~ S. E. - The land around this Pond is not good - Rough rocky and burnt - a young growth of hard wood is to be seen from this Pond on every side. —

We proceeded to the head of the Pond, then up the right hand channel to the first falls where Neptune filled his canoe in shoring up the falls - the water being very deep below the rapids, it was some minutes before we got our baggage out of the water - wet all our bread and other articles in that Canoe - Reloaded and went up a few rods to the Portage, which is one hundred rods across. —

Small Pond



And at 5. P.M. got our baggage across and embarked and proceeded up River, intending to get to Tepskanuyick Pond, but the water being extremely low and several rapids to pass we were until 6. P.M. in getting to the Portage  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile below the Pond - and Camped at the Portage Landing. —

Thursday 5. October 1820.

The rain which commenced about 12 o'clock last night and continued raining very hard until 7. P.M. - and commenced again at 10. P.M. and rained some all night - We remained here this day. —

Friday 6. October - 8. A.M. cloudy and looked like rain. Embarked and proceed up River and go about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles to the foot of Tepskanuyick Pond - Poor burnt land round this Pond a large burnt hill on the South and another on the West between this and Peskungamis Pond - This Pond Tepskanuyick is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long N.W by E. - we arrive at the Portage and unload pass the Portage on the W. side about 80 rods across - in which distance the River falls 40 or 50 feet, at 12. it commences raining - We pass up Ponquayomah Pond  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles long - At 1. P.M. rains hard, we stop at Capt. Francis' Camp on the E. side - it continues raining, and remain here till

50.

